erats. In closing he made this significant admission: "It is true we have carried New York State for our State tickets every year for the last seven years, and last fall we carried it by fifty thousand majority, but we must recollect that last year the total vote cast was 157 295 votes less than nolled in 1888. The 57,225 votes less than polled in 1888. The Republicans seem to possess a reserved strength in presidential elections, which they exhibit at no other election, and which requires our greatest efforts to over-

GRESHAM'S POSITION.

Democrata Make Public a Letter Which the Judge Refuses to Say He Wrote. NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- Don M. Dickinson, chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee, has received copies of the following statement and correspondence

through the Hon. Bluford Wilson:

To the Public: The truth of the statement made by myself and others, that Judge Gresham said he intended to vote for Cleveland at the ensuing election. has been persistently denied, not only by the Republican press but also by the national Republican committee and upon the stump. It is due to Judge Gresham and his friends that the truth should be known, and I therefore take the re-

sponsibility of giving to the public his letter of the 27th of October, addressed to me. BLUFORD WILSON. The alleged letter is as follows: To the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill:

Dear Major—I have your letter of the 21st inst. I did tell you at Springfield that, after mature reflection, I had determined to vote for Mr. Cleveland this fall, because I agree in the main with his views on the tariff, and did not believe in the principles embodied in the McKinley bill. I adhere to that determination, and have said nothing indicating a change of purpose. It is not true that with my knowledge or consent the President was asked to appoint me to any office. It is not true that I requested any one to do anything to obtain the Republican nomination this year; it is not true that I voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1888. I voted the Republican ticket at every presidential election since the party was organized, except in 1864, when I was not able to go to the polls. The Republicans were pledged to a reduction of the war tariff long pefore 1888, and during the campaign of that year the piedge was renewed with emphasis again and again. Instead of keeping that promise the McKinley bill was passed, imposing still higher duties. It was passed in the interest of favored classes, and not for the benefit of the whole people. It neither enhanced the price of farm products nor benefited labor. Wages are and ever will be regulated by supply and de-mand. Duties were imposed on some articles so high as to destroy competition and foster trusts and monopolies. I think you will agree with me that this was an abandonment of the doctrine of moderate incidental protection. The tariff is now the most important question before the people, and whatever others may do, I shall exercise the right of individual judgment and vote according to my convictions. I think with you that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Demo

W. Q. GRESHAM. The Letter Probably a "Fake." CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- Judge Gresham was seen at his residence to-night by a correspondent of the Associated Press and told the giving out of his alleged letter to-night. "Weil, what of it?" he remarked. "Do you intend to take the position out-

cratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue. Very

lined in the letter?" "I have nothing to say." "The latter is acknowledged by you,

"Who gives it out?" asked the Judge. "Don M. Dickinson." "Well, I have nothing to say about it." "You will neither affirm nor deny that you wrote the letter?"
"I have nothing to say, and that's enough."

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

W. C. T. U. Delegates Want Republicans Fired from Their Chicago Temple.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DENVER, Col., Nov. 1 .- A woman's congention without a row would, of course, be a novelty, and the trouble in the W. C. T. U. convention this afternoon originated over the report on "the temple" by Mrs. Corse, president of the Temple Associa-And it all came about because in the temple at Chicago been rented to the Republicans for headquarters. The Southern delegates were of the opinion that the temple could be put to better use than to be turned into a recruiting place for a political party, and especially the Republican party, and they made some very cutting remarks. There were a few women in the convention, however, who were Republicans, and they resented the imputation cast on the party. The following was

Your committee, recognizing that the National Woman's Christian Union, has, as yet, no legal control of the temple in Chicago, which is under a separate corporation, and has no jurisdiction, therefore, in the renting of the same, still be-lieves it incumbent on this committee to make the following declarations:

Whereas, The national constituency of the Woman's Christian Union has stood back of the utiding of the temple at Chicago with its money, influence and prayers until it is held as sacred to the great reform represented by this Whereas, The world outside believes this temple, and especially the Willard Hall, to be under our control and holds us morally re-

Resolved, That we hereby express our amazement and sorrow, and record our united protest that the first meetings held within its walls should be the campaign allies of a political party traffic are utterly opposed to the spirit and pur-pose of this organization. But we rejoice that he explanation which was offered in the convention and accepted gives us assurance that

sponsible for the use made of the assembly room

that bears the name of our national president;

the same will not be repeated. When peace finally reigned the report was proceeded with. It was shown by the books of the temple committee that the rents for six months aggregated \$150,000. and would probably exceed that amount hereafter. There was no doubt, Mrs. Corse said, that the company would be able to secure and hold the building. They expected before long to come into possession of the stock held by Marshall Field, amounting to \$250,000. Officers were elected this morning. The vote for president resulted in 333 votes for Frances Willard, who was taken to the platform smid the greatest enthusiasm and the waving of handkerchiefs. Mrs. Baell was elected corresponding secretary, Mrs. Pugh, treasurer, and Mrs. Woodbridge recording secretary. A conterence of representatives of State papers resulted in the formation of an association for furthering the interest of State papers. Sadie Reid, of Indianapolis, was elected

Died with a Hymn on Her Lips, NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- Sadie Scanlan, a well-known soubrette, sister of William Scanian, the popular Irish comedian, now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, died suddedly last evening at her home, No. 323 East One-hundred-and-twenty-third street. Miss Scanlan, or, as she was known in private life. Mrs. Georgie Brennan, had been confined to her bed with a severe cold since last Thursday. Yesterday her nd, who is an actor in her company, eft her bedside at 6:30 o'clock, stepping into an adjoining room, where he had been but a moment, when he was surprised to hear his wife singing softly to herself. He listened and caught the familiar hymn of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee." The actress sang it through unfalteringly to the end, her voice softening and dying away until at the last words its melody gave place to a strong rattle. Mr. Brennan hurried to ber side. His wife was dead.

Insurance Company's License Revoked. LANSING, Mich., Nov. 1 .- The State Comission of Insurance has revoked the icense of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company to do business in Michigan from and including this date. An examination by the Commissioner of Insurance of Ohio shows the net assets of the company has been reduced to less than \$70,000. At the time of the examination \$200,000 surplus was treated as capital stock, and, upder the Michigan insurance laws, this could not be done. The company is solvent, and it is thought that as soon as its affairs are Dettied the license will be restored.

Kansas Bank Robbed.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Nov. 1.-This afteron three masked men robbed the bank at arville, a few miles east of here. They covered the cashier with their revolver, and took the money that was in sight. 1,000, Retreating from the bank a southwestly direction.

FEDERAL LAW IS SUPREME

So Cleveland Decided When He Appointed Election Supervisors in 1886.

The Democratic President's Instructions to Mr. Garland Quoted in a Circular Issued by Attorney-General Miller.

Duties and Powers of Uncle Sam's Officers at Polling Places Defined.

Plain Instructions from Mr. Miller to Supervisors, Marshals, Deputies and United States Attorneys That Cannot Be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Attorney-general Miller has issued a circular to United States supervisors of elections, United States marshals and United States attorneys, in all parts of the United States, in regard to their duties at the coming election. At the outset, Mr. Miller refers to the fact that, on Oct. 5, 1886, President Cleveland addressed to Attorney-general Garland a communication thus:

Dear Sir-You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointment of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the Constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government.

Mr. Miller then says that he believes the authority thus given to his predecessor is general and has never been revoked. The Attorney-general then embodies in his manifesto a letter of Mr. C. M. Dennison. chief supervisor of elections for the Northern district of New York, under date of Oct. 18, 1892, in which he [Dennison] issued instructions for the guidance of deputy marshals and incidentally of supervisors. | pionship games between Beston and Cleve-The Dennison letter is clearly in response to inquiry from one of his subordinates. and in the letter, which Mr. Miller quotes for the purpose of indorsing its provisions, occurs the following:

Sir-I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., asking if the special deputy marshais have a right to be inside the place of registration during the progress of registration, and whether they can be inside the polling-place on election day, outside of the guard-rail.

The question raised by you is settled by the de-cision of the Supreme Court of the United States in ex parte Albert Slebert, Walter Tucker, Martin C. Burns, Lewis Coleman and Henry Bowers, reported in 10 Otto, 371. The case was heard on the petition of Stebold and others for habeas corpus. The petitioners were judges of election at different voting precincts in the city of Baltimore, at an election held in November, 1878, at which Representatives in Congress were voted for. They were indicted and tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for aileged offenses committed by them while acting as judges of such election; were tried, convicted and senteneed to fine and imprisonment. They applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to be relieved from imprisonment on the ground that the federal election law was unconstitutional. Bowers was convicted on a count in the indictment charging him with unlawfully obstructing, hindering, interfering with and preventing a supervisor of election from performing his duty, to-wit: "That of personally inspect-ing and scrutinizing, at the beginning of said day of election, and of the said election, the manner in which the voting was done at the said poil of election, by examining and seeing whether the ballot first voted at said poll of election was put and placed in the ballot-box containing no ballots whatever." Tucker was convicted on a count in the indictment charging that he unlawfully prevented and hindered the free attendance and presence of the special deputy marshal in the due execution of his office at the polls of said election, and the fuil and free access of the said deputy marshal to the poll of the election. The other petitioners were convicted for others offenses against the federal election law.

The section of the law on which the indictments were founded and other sections, the validity of which was sought to be impeached for meonstitutionality, are Sections 2011, 2012, 2016, 2017, 2021, 2022, and, in part, Sections 5514 and 5522. The decision of the court was

THE COURT'S DECISION. I will quote only such points decided by the court as are necessary to fully answer your inquiry. They are as follows:

Congress had power by the Constitution to pass the six sections referred to. 8. In making regulations for the election of Representatives, it is not necessary that Congress should assume entire and exclusive control thereof. * Congress has a supervisory power over the subject, and may either make entirely new regulations or add to, alter or modify the regulations made by the State. 9. In the exercise of such supervisory power Congress may impose new duties on the officers of election, or additional penalties for breach of

duty, or for the perpetration of fraud; or pro-vide for the attendance of officers to prevent frauds and see that the elections are legally and 11. There is nothing in the relation of the State and national sovereignities to preclude the co-operation of both in the matter of elections of Representatives. If both were equal in authority over the subject, collisions of jurisdiction might ensue; but the authority of the national government being paramount collisions can only occur from unfounded jealousy of such authority. 12. Congress had power by the Constitution

to vest in the Circuit Court the appointment of sors of election. 13. The provisions which authorized the deputy marshals to keep the peace at the elections is not unconstitutional. The national government has the right to use physical force in any part of the United States to compel obeto its laws and to carry into execution the powers conferred on it by the Constitution. Section 2022 requires that the marshal and his general and special deputies shall preserve or-der at places of registration and at the polls, support and protect the super-visors of election and prevent fraudu-lent registration and fraudulent voting, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and it must necessarily follow that the marshal and his general special deputies have right, and it is their duty to be and remain in all places where they can best discharge their duties, whether such places be inside or outside the guard rail, notwithstanding the provisions of section 101, Chapter 680, laws of the State of New York, 1892, regulating the number of per-

sons who are to be admitted within the guard rail on election day. The provisions of the federal election laws are in force whenever a Representative in Congress is voted for, and whenever any of the provisions of the federal law are in conflict with the State statutes the federal statutes must be followed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S INSTRUCTIONS. Thus runs the Dennison letter, and, after quoting it as above, Attorney-general Mil-

These instructions, in my opinion, embody correct views of the law. In addition to the foregoing instructions I add the following: In the language of the statute of the United States statutes, Section 2,019, it is the duty of the supervisors, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, to be present on the day of registration and on election day, to take, occupy and remain in such position, to time, whether before the ballot-boxes, as will, judgment, best enable them see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such a position in relation to the ballotboxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such can-vass provided herein, and shall remain there until every daty in respect to such canvas; certificates, returns and statements has been wholly

By section 2,022 the deputy marshals are au-thorized to arrest without process, any person who commits or offers to commit any of the acts or offenses, prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States, but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or one of his general or colal deputies, or one of the supervisors of ection. And the supervisors have like power to make arrests. An attempt to interfere with the supervisors

deputy marshals in the proper discharge their duties is a violation of the law, and subjects the wrong-door to a severe penalty. The duty and the authority of the supervisors and the deputy marshals in the premises are too plain to be misunderstood. Bearing in mind always that of the election, and never forgetting that where the State statute conflicts with the statute of the United States touching these elections, the national statute is paramount and must be obeyed, these officers should go forward quietly but resolutely in the discharge of their duties, without fear or favor, but with the firm determination, so far as in them lies under the law, to see that rmed men were quickly mounted and on there is an honest, free and fair election, and a

charging their duties, it is certain that they will not be resisted by any good citizen; and it is not believed that without the support of good citi-zens such resistence will be made by any one. Of course all officers will be made by any one.

Of course all officers will be expected to keep the expenses of supervisors and deputy marshals at the lowest point consistent with the proper discharge of their duties. In no case can a per diem be allowed them for more than ten days and in many, probably most cases, this maximum number of days will be unnecessary. Respectfully, W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-general.

NO BASE-BALL WAR.

President Young's Reasons for Believing the East and West Will Not Fight. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- "All talk about separate base-ball organizations in the East and West, respectively," said President Young, in an interview, "is the sheerest nonsense, for a year, at least, and for reasons which are readily apparent. First and foremost, the present twelve-club league is bound by the strongest of considerations-indersement of notes to pay the indebtedness incurred by the amalgamation of the National League and the American Association of Professional Baseball Players. Instead of being ahead at the end of the season, as expected, as a matter of fact there is an apparent deficit of upward of \$10,000. Upward of \$95,000 was assumed as a responsibility at the outset of this season, but the calculations as to receipts have not come up to expectations, and it is quite likely that some of our notes will have to be renewed. After we have disposed of all important questions of finance, a proposition may be made to benefit the national game by having Eastern and Western associations, but there is no im-mediate prospect of such a thing. In any event there will never be a war between the East and West, as predicted, and for a very good reason. Heretofore representatives of the American Association and the National League have been at swords points because they were not acquainted with each other and the methods of doing business. Charges were made on both sides of unfair dealing and discrimination. but just as soon as the magnates of the organizations came together and under-stood each other, all bickerings and dis-putes were ended. Now they are united in building up base-base and will do everything that lies in their power to bring about such a result. An evidence of this is being shown in their willingness to meet all obligations incurred heretofore. No one who has read about or witnessed the chamland will feel justified in saying that baseball interest is declining. At Cleveland upward of sixteen thousand spectators witnessed the series of games played in that city, and the first game at Boston attracted five thousand spectators."

Good Sport at West-Side Park. NASHVILLE, Nov. 1 .- Six races furnished excellent sport to-day at West-side Park.

First Race-Five furlongs. Parapet won Cyrena second, Frank Phillips third. Time, Second Race-One mile. Alphonse won Virgie Johnson second, India Rubber third. Time, 1:44%. . Third Race-Five furlongs. Viola E won; All Out second. LeGrande and Lady

Jane ran a dead heat for third place. Time, Fourth Race-One mile and seventy ards. Strathmaid won: Vallera second onnie Byrd third. Time, 1:474. Fifth Race-Four and a half furiongs. Too Quick won; Miss Perkins second, Little George third. Time, :58, Sixth Race-Five furlongs. White Nose won; Secret second, Blanchers Last third.

Time, 1:05. Hawthorne Winners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-A heavy fog which nearly shut the course from view characterized to-day's racing at Hawthorne. The winners were:

First Race-One-half mile. Enthusiast

won in :51%. Second Race-Nine furlongs. Dungarven Third Race-Five furlongs. Nannie Lord Fourth Race-Three-quarters of a mile McMurtry won in 1:2114. Fifth Race-Seven furlongs. Major Tom

Pool-Selling Illegal in Illinois, CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- Judge Collins this afternoon denied a petition of the Garfield Park Club for an injunction restraining the Chicago police from interfering with its West-side track. This, it is said, is the final blow to the track. The decision, apparently, will be fatal to the Hawthorne track as well as Garfield. The Illinois law of 1887, providing that pool-selling is legal if carried on within regular race-track in-closures, is emphatically declared to be un-constitutional. If sustained by the Supreme Court Judge Collins's decision seems to mean the closing of every track in Illinois. The Garfield Park people, however, have a new track well under way just across the State line in Indiana.

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN.

Mr. Washburn and Mr. Batcheller Will No Return to Switzerland and Portugal, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- A dispatch from Worcester, Mass., says: "Hon. John D. Washburn, of this city, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, has sent in his resignation to the President dating his letter Oct. 29. This is in pursuance of a determination expressed some time ago, when he asked for a leave of absence and returned to this city. He was appointed to the post March 11, 1889 His reasons for resigning are of a business

While the Department of State has not yet received the resignation of Mr. Wash burn, it is expected soon. Mr. Washburn has been in ill health all summer. Geo. Batcheller to-day called at the Department of State and tendered Secretary Foster his resignation of the office of United States minister to Portugal, which was accepted. Before submitting his resignation, Mr. Batcheller saw President Harrison and announced his purpose, which the President heard with re-

Blaine May Write a Book. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The Post says Ex-Secretary Blaine is likely to employ his leisure time in writing another book. He seems to be enjoying himself much better since his return to life as a private citizen than as Secretary of State. He is out every day in the bracing autumn air and sometimes three or four times a day. He nearly always walks, and in the majority of cases goes alone. Sometimes, however, Mrs. Blaine or Miss Hattie Blaine goes with him, when he keeps his walk within moderate limit. He is doing everything possible, without calling in the doctor, to promote health and strength. Mr. Blaine has been hesitating whether to write a book on the lines of his "Twenty Years in Congress" or to write some personal

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. The following patents have been granted Indianians: James M. Glover, Richmond molding: W. J. Jacobs, Bargersville, fence: Charles H. Collbreier, Tell City, road cart J. H. Matthews, South Bend, door securer; Joseph V. Reed, Jeffersonville, combined sign and price current; Thomas R. Cook. Irvington, assignor of one-fourth to H. M. Barnard, H. S. Paramore and Topp, Indianapolis, combined tryand bevel; C. W. ton, Clarksville, assignor of two-thirds to J. J. and T. J. Ramsey, Shelbyville, Ky. ear-coupling: A. P. Morrow, Indianapolis, assignor to Eclipse Bicycle Company, Beaver Falls, Pa., crank arm and shaft.

Decrease in the Public Deht. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.-The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the interest and non-interest bearing debt decreased \$196,280 during the month of

Brave Gunner Promoted. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-H. A. Eilers, gun-

October. The cash in the treasury is now

Philadelphia, has been discharged from that vessel and from the navy, in order that he may accept an appointment as acting gunner in the navy. Eilers is the seaman who remained at his post in the magazine and put out the fire caused by a number of slow-burning powder grains which were blown through the screens and down into the magazine passage by a premature discharge on deck. The accident happened during the sham attack on Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Sept. 7. The recommenda-tion for appointment as a warrant officer is a good one. The appointment as gunner carries a salary of \$1,200 at sea and \$900 on shore duty, with a regular increase every three years to twelve years from date of appointment, when the salary is \$1,800 at sea and \$1,600 on shore duty.

PRIVATE IAMS'S OFFENSE

Colonels Streator and Hawkins Testify at Pittsburg in Their Own Behalf.

Both Thought the Punishment Necessary to Maintain Discipline-Men Shot for Less Cause, the Brigade Commander Says.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.- The court-room was not very well filled this morning when Judge Porter took the bench in the Iams case. The first witness was private W. W. Hummell, of Company K. Sixteenth regiment. He was examined by Mr. Watson. He said that he tented with lams. His evidence supported that already given as to the hanging up of lams in the fly tent. Three or four hours afterward he saw the prosecutor reclining in the guard tent. Iams was very pale. He described the drumming out of camp.

Lieutenant Worley was then called. He said he was in the tent when Colonel Streator said that he knew the man who called out: "Three cheers for the man who shot Frick." Witness thought that the Colonel said such conduct would subvert discipline and prejudice the regiment in the eyes of the public. This closed the case for the Common wealth. Ex-Senator Robbins, quartermaster of

the Tenth Regiment, then addressed the jury. He said he had nothing to conceal, nothing to deny, and was accused of nothing. Colonel Hawkins was made commander of the Third Provisional Brigade, and was for the time acting as a general, and had nothing to do with the Tenth Regiment. Attorney Robbins said the defense would prove that lams made himself sick while hanging by the thumbs by swallowing tobacco. Notwithstanding Colonel Streator had pointed out with fatherly solicitude the enormity of the crime, lams was defiant and was defiant still. No injury was inflicted by the punishment, which was a common one in the army. If an officer can be convicted for a punishment that is reasonable and without malice, the National Guard will be disorganized before another sitting of the

Chief Deputy Sheriff Gray was the first witness sworn. He described the state of the town before the riot and the disorder previous to the arrival of troops. A certified copy Governor's order calling guard was then submitted, but was objected to by the counsel for prosecution on the ground that the Governor had no anthority to call out the troops to help the sheriff maintain order. The obection was overraled by the court.

In the afternoon Col. J. B. R. Streator,

one of the defendants, was called to the stand. He stated that the Tenth Regiment, of which he was in command on the 23d of last July, maintained guards and pickets as in case of war. An aid came to his tent on the afternoon of that day and announced that Mr. Frick had been shot. The witness then gave orders that the regiment be gotten in read-iness to move, if necessary, and informed some of his soldiers near by of what had occurred. Shortly afterwards he heard some one cry, "Three cheers for the man who shot Frick." The witness sent for three members of his regiment who were close at hand, and asked them who had cheered the assassin of Mr. Frick. They said it was the man who on the day previous had been "carrying a log." The witness then ordered the companies assembled, and on the troops falling in he said to them that he thought he knew the guilty person, but he wanted the man to speak for himself as he did not think he meant it. lams then confessed he did it. Witness asked lams why he had said such a thing, and that surely he did not want to voice the sentiments of an assassin. lams replied: "I did it because I did not like Frick." He was then sent to the guard-Iams had previously been sentenced to carry a log as punishment for desertion from guard duty. Witness then conferred with Colonel Hawkins as the punishment to flicted and the hanging by the thumbs was then decided on. Witness instructed Dr. Neff that lams was to be cut down whenever the physician directed, and he especially said that no physical injury was to be permitted. The doctor said that Iams was sick from chewing tobacco, whereupon he was cut down. The case was then formally reported to Col. Hawrecurrence of such a breach of discipline.

kins, brigade commander. Witness ordered lams's head shaved, and that he be drummed out of camp. The purpose of the punishment, witness said, was to prevent the Colonel Hawkins was next called. His version of the occurrences on July 23 and 24 did not differ materially from Colonel Streator's. The latter had said to witness he was sorry the trouble had occurred, owing to former difficulty in that company. In witness's opinion the mode of punishment was proper. In the late war, he said, he had seen much more severe panishment for lighter offenses. lams's offense, he said. was mutiny, and he had seen men shot dead for that. Colonel Streator's action was in accordance with United States

Attorney lams, in cross-examination, asked: "Why was ex-private lams not given a discharge paper?" Colonel Hawkins-It was not needed.

The official order was all that was neces-Attorney lams-The National Guard act provides for a discharge, and this question is to show malice in not giving him one. see in one of your reports you call Mr. Frick a law-abiding citizen. Where did you get that information ? "I knew that he was not in jail or locked

up, and that was my reason for so stating, replied Col. Hawkins. Court here ad journed.

Horrible Deed of a Supposed Madman. DUBLIN, Nov. 1 .- A horrible crime was committed last night in the Royal Irish constabulary barracks at Ballinadrina, County Kildare. Constable 'Pitkington seized, it is supposed, with a sudden fit of meanity, entered the bedroom where Sergeant Logan and his wife were sleeping and shot them with a revolver, killing them instantly. The madman turned to the sleeping rooms of Logan's children and attacking them left them all for dead. Two were found to be dead, with their heads crushed in, three fatally injured and the remaining two seriously injured. Pitkington then tried to burn the barracks, but the alarm spread and, finding himself discovered, he committed suicide.

Suicide of a Despondent Striker. BRADDOCK, Pa., Nov. 1 .- Horatio Harris of this place, twenty-four years old, worked a hook in the blooming-mill at the Home stead plant prior to the strike. He went out with the rest, and ever since the company has resumed operations without settling the strike he has been very despondent. This evening he went up stairs, ostensibly to fix the fire in the room of a brother who boarded with him, As he stepped in the room be took a revolver from a bureau and shot himself through the bead, dying in a few minutes. The wife, who is in a delicate condition, is crazed over the tragedy.

The Populist Internecine War.

Peoria Transcript. Mrs. Lease, speaking of General Weaver, says: "He is a daring man, between whom and the skulking paltroon. Peffer, there can be no comparison." When this begins to percolate through the Senator's whiskers

REFORM WORK IN ENGLAND

The Labor Movement in Bad Condition by Reason of Mixing It with Politics.

The Cause of Temperance, However, Has Scored a Marked Gain by Pursuing a Non-Partisan Course-Problems of the Puture.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. LONDON, Oct. 19.-The two threatening elements in British politics are the labor and temperance movements. Both represent urgent causes, and it so happens that both reforms have reached simultaneously that critical time in their development when, in order to the proper adjustment of their attitude toward existing parties, the greatest prudence is necessary. A false step at this juncture might so irritate those who are inclined to help these movements, and who have already in numerous ways given proof of their good intentions, as to delay for years legislation which in other circumstances could be realized almost immediately. With regard to the labor movement, its policy up to a recent period has been to let parties alone, and to vote at parliamentary elections with special reference to men and measures. Its demands for advanced action have been pressed upon both parties, and the result of this course, as all must admit who are not unnecessarily impatient, has been highly satisfactory. Even the Tories have not been able to disregard all these demands; indeed, they came forward, with more or less heartiness, in the last Parliament, and made a fairly respectable effort to crystallize some of them into law. But the workingmen have found their best allies in the camp of the Liberals. These have surely done for labor all that has thus far seemed practicable, and while they may not have done hitherto everything it has agreed to ask, they are at least pledged to do these things in the future, and if properly encouraged and supported, are undoubtedly upon the eve of bringing forward legislative and social reforms in behalf of the working classes of the country such as could hardly be enthe present generation.

But the situation is critical, and it is the workingmen themselves who have made it so; or rather, to be exact, it is a section of this class, guided by impatient and ill-advised leaders, who have done this. There were signs of a revolt during the general election. In a number of constituencies men were put up as candidates on a so-called Independent Labor ticket. They had not the remotest expectation or the least chance of being elected. The only possible effect their candidacy could have was to defeat some one else who otherwise might have made a successful contest. Generally, too, the man defeated was one who would have supported advanced measures of working class reform, and the fellow who was thus let in. one who by party tradition and personal predilections was committed to the oppo site side of such questions. One incident of the late election will be as fresh in the minds of Americans, who doubtless heard all about it at the time, as it is and long will be in the minds of progressive and well-balanced Englishmen. It was pitiful and almost heart sickening. What we refer to was when the Grand Old Man was compelled to halt in his Midlothian campaign, staggering as he burden of the Newcastle programme, that latest charter the rights of the masses, for the purpose o remonstrating with workingmen, whose cause he had championed, against an ungrateful and foolbardy course—the course above described-which, as he well observed, could only help their enemies, and which was threatening to cripple the forces of their friends just at a moment when otherwise they would be able to do great

things for them. AN ILL-ADVISED AGITATION. Since the election matters have assumed a still worse shape. No one doubts that in due time the new government will introduce radical measures of reform, but mean while the agitation for an Independent Labor party is making headway. At the trades' congress, in Glasgow, the "independent feature" of this movement took tangible shape in the form of an amendment to a motion which provided only for political action on lires which have been so successful in the past, and by a bare majority of those voting the amendment was carried. Provision was also made at that representative gathering of trades-unions for the raising, by small contributions from workmen, of the sinews of war which will be needed. All this, spite of the fact that workingmen have made hardly any demand for political action which their Liberal allies have not pledged themselves to support, and notwithstanding that, by the grace of Liberal votes, no less than fifteen labor representatives have seats in the present

What effect such proceedings will have in alienating public sympathy, in dividing and disrupting trade societies, in wasting upon internecine strife energies which can ill be spared from the warfare against a common enemy, are things which time must be left to divulge. But no one surely can be surprised if the Liberal party, finding itself deserted and opposed by those whose cause it has taken up, should lose a measure of its ardor in their behalf, and in the Liberal press we find already not a few premonitions of such a change. One fact, however, casts a redeeming light upon the situation, and that is, that the older, cooler and wiser heads amongst labor reformersthose who have hitherto held the reins, and who will not relinquish their leadership without a desperate fight-are opposed to this new departure. They see only evil in it. They refuse to recognize the Independent Labor party as a representative of trades-unionism. It is only, in their view the fad of a faction of impracticables. I is sure to come to naught, they tell us, but mean while, if sober second thought should fail to strangle it in its infancy, what enormous mischief it may do in retarding the progress of impending and practicable

RESULT OF PRUDENT MANAGEMENT. The temperance movement, we are happy to say, has been more prudently managed and hence the good cause it champions seems to have a more peaceful prospect before it. The only question now is whether the men who have promised to help it will keep their word. All that is asked at present is a local-option law. Under the existing regime the liquor traffic seems to be as much of an institution as the church. Such great latitude has been allowed to this trade for long years, and so generally have the licensing justices sustained it by their action, that publicans have come to look upon themselves as persons of large vested interests, who can be rightfully displaced only when they are fully compensated in a plump sum of money for the loss involved. It was thought for a long time that this view would be sustained by the higher courts, but these higher courts, not excepting even that highest court, the House of Lords, have torn this fallacy into shreds, and simultaneously a House of Commons has been elected, the majority of whose members are under pledge to support a local-option measure, called here the direct veto. As a matter of course, too. when the people of a district vote by a majority to get rid of the open saloon in their midst, there is to be no thought of compensation to those thrown out of business by such a wholesome decision. This is how the matter stands now, and it will interest Americans to be reminded that things have been brought to this hopeful status in drink-cursed England, where every reform moves slowly, and where temperance reform seemed not long ago to be utterly out of the question, by the same course which has wrought such wonders hitherto in labor legislation; viz., by the ndicious and persistent casting of their votes by temperance reformers for those and those only, who, be their party what it might, would pladge themselves to do something practical at the earliest moment to lessen the evil of public drinking.

For English temperance reformers to have started out for nothing short of prohibition would have been to kill their cause before it had been given a bearing. and to adopt prohibition as their one shibboleth would be equally disastrons at the present stage of this movement. There has no attempt thus far to do this. The

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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WORLD OF NOVELTIES

Next-Black Crook Specialty Co. temperance people of England, knowing against what fearful odds they had to contend, have chosen to move forward slowly and with deliberation, making sure of their ground as they advanced. They have sought what they believed they could get, and could afterwards hold. They have been compelled to proceed in this manner, because it has been evident all along that if they carried with them none but those holding extreme views, they would be powerless, owing to their small numbers, and that results could be obtained only as they bore with them in their slow but sure march the less radical of their class. It has been the custom over here for temperance societies to enroll into membership not only total abstainers, but those who believe that temperance consists in moderation; and these societies have followed the same lines in their politrestraint is better than none, and having foresight enough to discern that each point gained would inevitably become a vantage ground for a further advance, and that thus the trend must always be toward the final suppresformers have so managed their campaign as not to antagonize either of the great political parties, and the result to-day is that the party in power has temperance votes enough to carry through a general local-option law, and is pledged to do this, while the other party looks on in anything but a bitterly hostile frame, and in case of any temperance defection in the Liberal

with votes enough to pass it. A GRATIFYING CONDITION, This means great things for old England, and to have brought matters to so happy a pass betokens great wisdom on the part of those who have managed this movement. These men are so conscious of the backwardness of their country in this cause that they would be the last to set themselves up as models for other nations; their only claim is that they have done as it was best to do under the social and political conditions obtaining in Great Britain, and in this claim they are surely more than ustified by the results. To Sir Wilfrid Lawson belongs the chief credit. By ceaseless hammering in the most good natured but determined way, he succeeded at length in breaking to his will the rock of an obstructive Parliament, and now, as is shown by their vote in the last election, he has broken down the prejudices and captured the judgment of a majority of the people. Men used to laugh at Sir Wilfrid, and they do so still; and he has always been a great laugher himself. For the smile of pity he has ever been ready with a smile of good humored defiance, and the curling lip of discain he has met steadily by expressions of good natured determination. And now there is a general all round smile, excepting on the part of saloon-keepers and their friends, over the happy fact that after long waiting and wise working, and without any great political disturbance, the bour would seem to have struck for a

fold, stands ready, we have been assured,

to come to the rescue of such a measure

sweeping measure of reform. But there's many a slip twixt cup and lip, and though it is hardly the thing to talk about cups when temperance people are under review, we cannot help adding that just now the political situation of the temperance movement is only a little less critical than that of the labor movement. The great question is as to whether Gladstone and his followers, with the help of what votes may be forthcoming from the other side, will go forward in a straight and swift course to the redemption of their pledges. If this shall come to pass, the Grand Old Man will have crowned a grandly moral life by a grand measure of moral and social amelioration, and the party be leads will, at the same time, have put the crown of honorable performance upon the many virtuous professions it has made. Otherwise there is danger that ardent prohibitionists will clamor for an independent party, and that in the outcome that which is immediately practicable will be thrown aside for the wearssome pursuit of what is ideal and remote. The writer is hopeful, however, that such a contingency as would tempt these English temperance men from the course they have so successfully pursued up to this time will not arise, and that the parliamentary action of but a few months hence will be

HENRY TUCKLEY.

Civil Service in Indiana Under Cleveland. T. C. Crawford. The publication of the appointments and their character in this State made a great storm. In spite of that, and in spite of Democratic protests against the publication of such matter in the World, I was permitted to go on and look into the appointments in Indians. Here partisanship ruled entirely. The Civil service reform Association of Indiana, which had supported Mr. Cleveland, gave me the result of their own investigations. This association had proceeded upon the theory that Mr. Cleveland was honest in his desire to purify the civil service. They made a fight against the machine appointments. The postmaster at Indianapolis was a particularly odious selection. They laid the facts before the Man of Destiny, showing where this man had used every channel of his office for local partisan purposes. But they were calmly ignored by the President. and so the association, after vainly trying to get him to correct the evils of the Democratic party management, gave up in despair and withdrew their support from the reform administration. It was at this interesting period that my personal investigation of Mr. Cieveland's appointments stopped. The editor of the World said that he could not afford to go any further. He had no idea that the appointments were so bad. So long as he published a Democratic newspaper be could not afford to go on and present to the public a complete history of the Cleveland administration.

Few Personalities.

Boston Journal. President Harrison's devotion to his dying wife has stricken dumb the tongue of partisanship. Throughout the whole political campaign there have been noticeably few personal attacks upon the chief executive. Of late there have been none. but there would have been few in any event, for Benjamin Harrison impresses his bitterest antagonists with a sense of his entire sincerity. It is seldom that one hears him referred to except in terms of the highest respect.

Refused to Print the Free-Trade Plank.

New York Advertiser. That is a funny report which we have from West Virginia. The Wheeling Register, the leading Democratic organ of the State, has not printed the free-trade plank of the Democratic platform, and cannot be induced to do so for pay. It is howling about the force bill. The reason is obvious -West Virginia is a protection State, just beginning to develop its resources. It is safe to place West Virginia in the Harrison

A Significant Admission.

Philadelphia Press. In a speech in New York on Thursday night Mr. Mr. Cleveland said that he recalled his work in the campaign of 1860 with "comparative pleasure." In that year he was a Democrat, as now, and he did what he could to defeat Lincoln. If it is any pleasure to him to recall that fact he | American mechanics should use no other.

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COMIC OPERA CO. Monday and Tue-day, Nov. 7 and 8, magnificent production of Audran's opera comique,

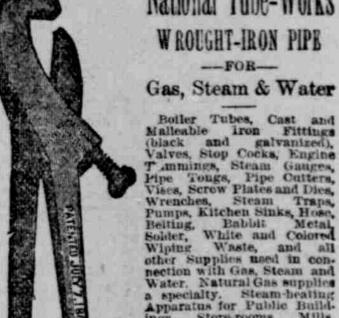
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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Snow fell in the Northwest yesterday. "Bobby" Burns's cottage at Ayr, is to be reproduced at the world's fair. Dirego Xemines, a Spaniard more than

one hundred years old, it dead at Phonix, Max Schoenthal, of New York, dealer in hops and malt, has made an assignment, with liabilities of over \$250,000. William Butts and Edward Gibson were fatally scalded by the explosion of a steam pipe on a tug-boat at Brooklyn.

Miss Pardue, of Mount Nebo, N. C., snapped an "unloaded" pistol at her lover. with the usual result. The girl is now grief-stricken over her lover's death. The board of directors of the Copey sland Athletic Club will ofter a purse of \$20,000 for a tight between Hall and Fitz-

simmons. Both men have been notified. Miss Mary Mosby, daughter of Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, will break the baptismal bottle of wine on the new cruiser Cincinnati, at the launch of that ship, next

An Esquiman babe was born on the world's fair grounds at Chicago Monday. The little north poler was christened Miss Columbia Susanna Manak. She gives every promise of being a permanent exhibit. At Huntington, W. Va., Thomas Eba, & traveling salesman, came home intoxicated. His wife induced him to go to the bathroom. She went to the parlor and fired a

pistol-ball into her brain, dying instantly.

A terrible gas explosion took place at the

residence of Daniel Arthur in Beaver Falls, Pa., yesterday. Mrs. Arthur and her two children and the little daughter of Mrs. Hewitt were frightfully burned. One of the children will die. An American woman with all the symptoms of leprosy has been admitted to the City Hospital at Philadelphia. Her skin is badly discolored, and bears large spots of a

less in places. She is a native of the Quaker Frank Val Loon, the Columbus Grove bank robber and murderer, was to have been executed at the Ohio penitentiary annex last night, but the Supreme Court granted a motion for leave to file a petition ip error, which will delay the execution

bronze color. The cuticle is dry and life-

about four months. Twenty persons living on a farm at Grostsy, a village of Poland, have been poisoned by eating the flesh of a cow that had been suffering with cattle plague. Ten of the persons who partook of the meat have died, after suffering great agony, and the physicians state that some of the others

will not recover. For the first time in the United States pont:fical high-mass was celebrated yesterday by a papal delegate. It was at the Al Saints' day services of the Italian Church of Our Lady of Sorrows on Jackson boulevard, Chicago, the home of the Servite Order of Priests. The celebrant was Archbishop Satolli, of Rome.

The widely-known speculator, Edwis Pardridge, with Charles R. Barrett and William E. McHenry, have filed bills in the Circuit Court, at Chicago, to restrain the Board of Trade from expelling them as members. The trouble grows out of trading in so-called privileges, or puts and calls, against which a crpsade has been

started. Where Campaign Funds Go.

Review of Reviews. Big election funds in this country do not of necessity mean a corrupt or an improper use of money. The number of carefully written, well-edited, attractively printed pamphlets and documents issued by the two committees in this campaign will have reached more than a thousand millions of copies. These are of great variety and of a high order of excellence for their purposes. They are not free from blemishes of exaggeration and uncandor; but they are not, as a whole, scandalously abusive or untruthful, and they mark a great improvement in the tone and quality of campaign literature. Some of the handbooks and brochures issued on both sides are remarkably elaborate. Other publications, distributed by the tens of millions, are mere leaflets. But the aggregate literary output is so enormous as almost to challenge creduity; and a collection of specimen copies shows a versatility and ingenuity that would excite admiration anywhere, The system of distribution throughout the United States has been devised with great

thoroughness. American Tin Is Best,

Axtell (Kan.) Anchor. Recently Mr. Cone had a tin roof put on s building in Axtell. All but one course of tin was American made and for lack of material the other course was laid in imported tin. Now, after six weeks' use, the difference in quality is plain-the imported article has bardly coating enough to cover the iron while the American plate is bright,